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JPRS 81471

6 August 1982

Korean Affairs Report

No. 231

19800914 117

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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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COMPARISON OF NORTH KOREAN, CHINESE MASS LINES

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Mar 82 pp 200-211

[Article by Chong Se-hyon, Ph D in Political Science, staff research officer, Peaceful Unification Research Institute: "Communist Chinese and North Korean Mass Lines: With Emphasis on Comparison of the Formative Backgrounds and Ideological Structures."]

[Text] I. Introduction

It is a prevailing theory that communism in Asia today has originated from Chinese Communism.¹ Chinese Communism was formed with Mao Zedong's ideology as its core, it seems. The work and statements of Kim Il-song of North Korea and the documents that deal with these, in view of the fact that he is exercising rigorous control over the ideology and policies of the party, enable us to find with ease the identity or similarity between Communist China and North Korea or "the Chinese Communist Party [CCP]" and "the Korean Workers Party [KWP]" in terms of the policies of their parties.²

In many instances North Korea has imitated Communist China. One of these is that of the mass line, with which this paper will deal. Having imported the mass line from Communist China, North Korea consistently followed them in the fields of politics, economy, social and cultural affairs, and military affairs and thereby attempted to maintain its political legitimacy. It made the best use of them by evoking them as a justification for the mobilization of labor in socialist construction. The mass line in fact served as fundamental class policy in pushing the campaign of remaking the ideology of the populace of North Korea. The issue of the mass line thus may be approached and analyzed in terms of variety of arenas and angles. In this paper, however, on the basis of the conception that the mass line served as a justification for and means of labor mobilization--which was the motive for importing the mass line from Communist China--the characteristics of the mass line will be dealt with in terms of their formative backgrounds and ideological structures.

It is a deformed theory of modernization that modernization and industrialization designed to overcome backwardness will be achieved by means of the quantity of labor instead of technology and capital. In this context, in what kind of social and economic mechanism have the mass line, which represents an ideologically existing method of labor mobilization, developed on Communist

China and North Korea? What are the differences in logical conceptions? And with what developmental background have the differences occurred? In this paper, these questions will be discussed. Accordingly, I would like to point out here that this paper will not deal with the method of launching actual mass activities.

2. The Formative Process of the Concept of "Mass Line"

The mass line has been a well-known method of guiding the masses of the CCP since the Yenan period.³ When they arrived at Yenan after "the Long March," Mao Zedong and his followers could not help recognizing the masses more than [those represented by] elitism, which was a fundamental theory of organizing a communist party; they were faced with a situation in which even the maintenance of their power itself would be jeopardized, if the power and participation of the masses were not emphasized. Under such circumstances, Mao Zedong said in a paper entitled "On Some Problems of Leadership Methods," at a meeting of the Central Committee of the CCP, held in June 1943, that "In launching all the actual activities of the party, the correct leadership must be exercised always in the form of 'from the masses' and 'to the masses.' In other words, we must assemble the views of the masses (views which are sparse and not systematic), return to the masses, propagate and paraphrase them among the masses to make their views their own, and let them hold fast to them and put their views into practice; and thereby we must test the correctness of their views through practices. After doing so, we must gather the views of the masses and return to them again."⁴

In the above quotation, we can find the fundamental principle of the mass line--"to come out of the masses and go back into the masses again." Another principle of the mass line is "to go among the masses and learn from them." Mao Zedong explains this as follows:

"We must go among the masses and learn from them. We must synthesize experiences of the masses and organize into a systematic whole with a methodology. Then we must let the masses know about this and urge them to put it into practice; and, at the same time, we must solve the problems of the masses so that they may enjoy liberation and happiness."⁵

These two principles cited above have served as standards for the principles that have governed the organization of the CCP since 1943. Namely, cadres of the CCP implemented through to the end these two principles set forth in Mao Zedong's mass policies, and thereby turned their relationship with the masses to one favorable to them. By doing so, they tried to evoke the masses' support of and participation in the causes of the CCP.⁶

The mass policies thus adopted as the organization policy of the CCP then underwent some conceptional development launched by the cadres of the CCP.

In his report on the draft proposal for an amendment to the constitution of the party which was submitted to the Seventh Congress (April 1945) of the CCP, Liu Shaoqi defined the mass line as class policies, organization policies, and political policies.⁷ Deng Xiaoping, varying from Liu Shaoqi's trinity-like

mass line, said in his report on the draft proposal for an amendment to the constitution of the party which was submitted to the Eighth Congress (1956) of the CCP: firstly, while "serving the people," we must "set forth the direction of fight," "rely on the people," and "enjoy and take pains together with the masses"; but we "must not rule the masses." Secondly, Deng Xiaoping urged that we must "systematize" "the sparse and unsystematic" ideas, that we must test them on the spot in order to achieve "accuracy" "vividness" and "richness."⁸

Through these observations cited above, we came to know: that the mass line was first adopted as an organization policy for the cause of survival and growth of the CCP; that they took the characteristics of antibureaucracy and a policy science during the periods of Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping; that they intensified the direct contact between the masses and the party cadres and thereby minimized antagonism that is likely to exist between the party and the masses and maximized the effectiveness of mobilization; and that the mass policies represent a leadership that causes all these.

3. Pushing Rapid Modernization and the Mass line

World countries have sought economic development and the systematization of political beliefs since the Industrial Revolution of Great Britain and the great revolution of France. Newly born nations, in particular, hoped to attain wealth and economic power which would enable them to expand reproduction when their national economy achieved an industrial and technological foundation; and, politically, they exerted efforts to form racial unity through an effective political system.

Communist China tried to effect a "Great Leap" through the Second 5-Year Plan which started in 1958. The method of launching the Great Leap Campaign was by means of evoking competition among the masses to increase production enormously and improve labor organization and the production process. To bring about a "Great Leap" in the socialist construction is aimed at nothing but the achievement of national goals of a newly born nation.

At any rate, whether or not the "Great Leap" Campaign thus launched would be effectively implemented, ultimately depended upon the mobilization and organization of the masses. Therefore, Liu Shaoqi said: "The overall policies of socialist construction of the party are [aimed at] the application and development of the party's mass line."⁹ The CCP, mobilizing the masses under the slogan of "Great Leap" in order to bring about a flying-jump development of economy, had to resort to every means to squeeze the resources of the masses to the maximum. Consequently, it began to develop the theory of linking the centralized leadership system, which was based on the communist principle of leadership, with the mass movement. At the first session of the 2d National People's Congress (April 1959), Zhou Enlai said:

"As shown in the experiences gained in recent years, especially those of 1958, the most fundamental guarantee for the achievement of industrial plans lies in the thorough implementation of the mass policies in the work, that is, to link the centralized leadership system with the active mass movement."¹⁰

Furthermore, Zhou Enlai emphasized that, in order to effect this linking, it is imperative that the cadres of the lowest units--fundamental units and the active elements brought up from among the masses should also take part in the important meetings convened by business enterprises, and that their views should be fully reflected in any important decisions made at those meetings. He then cited a number of concrete methods of linking the centralized leadership system with the mass movement as follows: "the party secretary takes the lead principle," "the experimental group labor of leading cadres," "to convene on-the-spot meetings," "the organization of study trips and the mass evaluation of the work achievement," "awarding the Red Flag to [those who achieved] advanced level of technology," and "the workers' participation in the management."

Communist China's methods of implementing the mass line employed in the Great Leap Movement represent, in a nutshell, the embodiment of Mao Zedong's revolutionary mass ideology, which romantically trusts "the endless creative resources of the masses" and "the endless zeal of the masses."¹¹

Soon after Communist China gave impetus to "the Great Leap" Movement in the summer of 1958, North Korea began launching the so-called "Ch'ollima" Movement in March 1959. The interrelationship between the Great Leap Movement and the Ch'ollima Movement is an issue that should be studied through research from now on; and these two, above all, have too many similarities between them.¹² They are similar in their revolutionary enthusiasm and zeal and in what they are aiming at. They are aiming at an enormous production increase, maximal mobilization of personnel and material resources, and a rapid mobilization. However, they were different from each other in their methods.

North Korea tends to deny an interrelationship between the Ch'ollima Movement and the Great Leap Movement. North Korea claims that the Ch'ollima Movement began when a meeting of the party Central Committee was held in December 1956. In other words, it is claimed that Kim Il-song, at the close of the meeting, put out the slogan "Let Us Run Like a Flying Horse [Ch'ollima]!" and thereby made all workers rise up for the struggle of pushing socialist construction.¹³ However, this slogan of Kim Il-song was nothing but a political appeal for launching socialist competition. The Ch'ollima Movement began spreading all over North Korea as a mass movement after Kim Il-song instructed workers of an iron works in South P'yongan Province in February 1959 to organize "Ch'ollima work teams."

Kim Il-song began to emphasize the importance of the masses' role in pushing socialist construction. The reason for this is, needless to debate, that the implementation of ambitious economic plans under such circumstances as in North Korea where technology and resources are scarce, made it imperative, as it did in Communist China, that wisdom, revolutionary zeal, and the endless creative power of the masses should be praised and the masses' labor resources should be mobilized maximally.

At any rate, from 1960 on, Kim Il-song restructured his coarse views regarding the method of launching the mass movement by modeling them after Mao Zedong's method of the mass line; and he began to publicize it as the revolutionary mass line created by himself. However, it is a fact, which cannot be concealed, that Kim Il-song imitated Mao Zedong's definition of mass policies. In

December 1964, Kim Il-song said as follows: "The cadres...go among the masses, organize them so that the party policies may be implemented correctly, identify pending problems, listen to the masses' opinions, analyze them after bringing them back to the upper [echelon], and go back among the masses with the party's new methods and measures--the very doing so is the mass line."¹⁴

Furthermore, in the process of pushing the mass line, the phrase "the political work gets priority" was often heard in North Korea. This phrase was the translation of the very phrase "politics gets priority" [in Chinese] which Communist China used during the Great Leap Movement period. In December 1964, Kim Il-song emphasized "the work method by means of mass policies," that is, that the work method of mobilizing the masses by giving priority to the mass policies is a thing that is needed in revolutionary struggle just as much as in economic construction.¹⁵ He then censured economic cadres because they simply indulged themselves in economic technology and practices and neglected political work. According to Kim Il-song, in order to make the masses display their revolutionary zeal and creative resources, the shortest cut is "to give priority to politics."

Since the principle of giving priority to policies was an imitation of Communist China, North Korea could not help imitating Communist China also in "attacking the principle of regarding technology as a secret"--a measure which worked side by side with the principle of giving priority to politics. Communist Chinese authorities were launching a major attack against specialists because they took pride of their scientific knowledge and technology and neglected the masses from whom, they claimed, nothing could be learned.¹⁶ From August 1958 on--around the same time as in Communist China--in North Korea also, specialists began to be criticized for rejecting the party leadership and taking pride of their technology. Kim Il-song censured technicians for their attitude of attaching importance to machines, and branded it as an attitude of disliking innovation and progress; he warned scientists too by telling them not to think that they were the only people who developed science and technology.¹⁷

The attack on the principle of regarding technology as a secret is a fruition of the principle of giving priority to politics; and, it may be said, this is again related with the mass policies.

Giving priority to politics while attacking the principle of regarding technology as a secret--and evoking the revolutionary zeal of the masses and employing it as a motive power for economic construction--may be regarded as a backward method at one stage of economic development of a country which has adopted the socialist economic system. In an advanced communist country which now has reached the stage where luxury goods are being produced, the economic plans are mapped and implemented in such a direction as to improve the quality of goods. This is possible through the use of intensive capital production and intensive technology production. The development of technology and the improvement of quality incite profit motives--this is possible only through labor mobilization with material incentives. On the contrary, in an underdeveloped communist country faced with "the problem of quantitative production"--the problem of producing more daily necessities than luxury goods--the use of intensive capital production or intensive technology production would

be a premature. At the stage where a great quantity of daily necessities must be produced through the use of intensive labor production, the quantity rather than the quality of labor is in question; and, in such a situation, the method of exciting ideologically, which is a way of effectively accumulating quantitative labor, is employed.

The general trend was as stated above. Communist China and North Korea were Asian communist countries which faced with the problem of famine. Therefore, for them the ideologically exciting mobilization of labor was indispensable in the second half of the 1950's and early 1960's. In other words, it was logical for Communist China and North Korea spontaneously to use only the available productive force [under the circumstances in which] the production relationship is fixed and to employ the method of increasing productive force by giving priority to politics and evoking the ideologically exciting mobilization of labor force. In short, the adoption of mass policies was inevitable for Communist China and North Korea due to their underdevelopment.

The internal circumstances of Communist China and North Korea under which they adopted mass policies as a method of labor mobilization have been reviewed above--their stage of economic and social development. The international situation and the situation that prevailed in the Communist bloc at that time were also strongly conducive to the adoption of mass policies.

After establishing its government in 1949, Communist China pushed its industrialization and collectivization on the basis of the Soviet Union's experiences. Since the Soviet Union and the East European communist countries consistently rendered their economic and technical assistance to Communist China, Communist China was able to reduce much of its burden of capital accumulation and technical reformation. North Korea, too, received technical assistance and a great amount of [economic] assistance which amounted to 40 percent of its annual revenue from the Soviet Union and other communist countries during the period of "the postwar 3 year rehabilitation plan" following the Korean War.

However, from 1958 on, the economic situations in Communist China and North Korea underwent fundamental changes. As the Sino-Soviet disputes got worse, the Soviet Union conspicuously reduced its economic aid to Communist China and withdrew its technicians from China. An external cause of Mao Zedong's decision to speed up the socialist construction through the adoption of mass policies is to be found here. In the midst of the Sino-Soviet disputes, as soon as North Korea appeared to side with Communist China, East European countries and the Soviet Union turned their cold shoulders to North Korea.

At the same time after the Soviet Union and East European countries economically and politically turned cold shoulders to Communist China and North Korea, Communist China and North Korea, those countries, which were structurally backward because of scanty resources, shortage of capital and technology, and backwardness in management methods, put forward the slogan of self-reliance and attempted to adopt mass policies to push rapid modernization. But, while they were doing so, the Sino-Soviet disputes became greatly aggravated and thus caused the discontinuation of the capital and technical assistance from the Soviet Union and East European countries. And such changes in the international situation gave rise to further intensification of the ideologically incited mobilization of labor through the mass line.

4. "Mass Line from Below" and "Mass Line from Above"

Historically, China and Korea had traditions of having been ruled by the Confucian bureaucratic system. In this system, the connection between the central and local [governments] was not close; and therefore the orders or directives of the central government usually implemented faithfully. This was because the government officials formed factions under the bureaucratic system and laid stumbling blocks in the way of implementing the orders or directives of the central government.

Such a work style of government officials with this deep-rooted history remained the same even after China and North Korea were communized; and it served as a detrimental factor for the so-called swift "socialist construction" and "revolution." The adoption of the mass line as policies of the party was aimed at: eliminating such a persistent "disease," filling the "gap" between the central and local governments, establishing a new system of order, and seeing to it that the orders or directives of the central government would be effectively implemented in the administrative system.¹⁸

Although Communist China and North Korea adopted the mass line as the party's method of leading the masses in an effort to resolve [problems arising from] similar traditions and styles of work, they came to differ greatly from each other in the process of putting their policies into practice. While the mass line of Communist China tended to go in the direction of inciting the initiative and participation of the masses, North Korea went along in the direction of ensuring the obedience by the masses.¹⁹

In order to conduct a comparative analysis of the theoretical structure of the mass line of Communist China and that of North Korea, it is unavoidable to deal with some mutually contradictory theories governing the mass line of Mao Zedong. As Stuart Schram pointed out: Is Mao Zedong a born Leninist? Is it possible to conclude that Mao Zedong's "wide-range organization of masses" was proved to be a contribution to the communist movement? Or was he an idealist who denied the unique role of the advance party in a revolution, and who believed in the masses actions taken on their own will? These questions are still very much debatable. As pointed out by Harry Harding, if one asserts that the mass line of Communist China were nothing but a theory of justification²⁰ which is aimed at positing the masses' participation in order to evoke their obedience in the process of implementing the policies on a full-fledged scale, the differences between the mass line of Communist China and that of North Korea will not be exposed at all.

However, if one takes the approach of recognizing the non-Leninistic aspect of Mao Zedong's ideology and regards as important its populistic characteristics the theoretic structure of the mass line of Communist China will become essentially different from that of North Korea. In short, in order to set forth the differences in the theoretical structures of the two countries' mass lines, it is imperative to examine the background of the formation of ideologies of those who adopted the mass line and the Marxist-Leninist intensity of their ideologies.

The fundamental difference between the ideology of Mao Zedong and that of Kim Il-song is above all to be found in their stands regarding the question "who has the revolutionary consciousness, an incentive for the 'revolutionary' 'socialist construction'? In other words, judging from the viewpoint of populism, such as Mao Zedong's, the role of the advance party is simply to incite and evoke the "revolutionary consciousness" that is potentially held by the masses. However, judging from the orthodox Leninist viewpoint, "the revolutionary consciousness" is potentially held by the administrator; and the advance activist will expose the consciousness and indoctrinate the minds of the masses with it. Therefore, judging from the Leninistic point of view, Mao Zedong's populism is wide open to the criticism that it has a wrong idea of the essential character of the advance party.

Meanwhile, Mao Zedong asserted that the peasants, who are not the party, are the vanguard for overthrowing the feudalist forces, on the basis of his own consciousness of the fundamental problems of the society of China. Mao Zedong's conviction regarding the creative power and the initiatives of the peasants of Communist China does have something to do with his skepticism about the pride of the elitists, including the communist party; and this became the theoretical background of "the send back [the cadres] to the countryside"²¹ movement and "send [the youth] back to their home countryside" movement.

However, Kim Il-song places his hope on the role of party cadres, as long as the question of "revolutionary consciousness" is concerned. In the speeches of Kim Il-song and his selected works, it is rather hard to find any expressions of skepticism over the role of the party cadres, such as those of Mao Zedong. Much less conceivable are such things as the party cadres' being judged by the masses. Thus one can find here the difference between the theoretical structures of the mass lines of the two countries.

According to Kim Il-song's view of the masses, the revolutionary consciousness is not potentially held by the masses, but will be included in them from outside. Therefore, according to his views, in the stage of setting forth problems to map out policies, the masses can never lead or teach the party cadres; but, in the second stage of examining [the situation] the masses can give information about local characteristics or agricultural technology to the party cadres. Thus, in North Korea, only after the selection of issues for mapping out policies is done in the party, can the contacts between the party cadres and the masses begin with explanations and paraphrasing the problems.

On the other hand, the method of activities of the mass line of Communist China in accordance with Mao Zedong's views of the masses is different from this. In other words, because it is assumed that the revolutionary consciousness is potentially held by the masses, and because the role of the party cadres is underestimated accordingly, in the case of Communist China, the stage of setting forth problems starts at the collection of information from the masses. Following this stage, the party puts the masses' views together to map out policies of a general nature; and then the party cadres go among the masses to paraphrase and publicize the policies.²²

Such differences in the methods of activities characterize the theoretical structure of the mass lines: namely, Communist China's mass line may be called a "mass line from below," while North Korea's mass line may be called a "mass line from above."

Then where do these differences come from? They may be caused by various factors; but, by and large, first, by the type of power held by the ruler; second, by the position of the person who holds the highest authority in the party; third, by the intensity of remnants of the bureaucratic system; and, fourth, by the difference in the areal size of territory.

It is well-known that Mao Zedong and the CCP mobilized, in their protracted process of "revolution," the masses who were centered around the peasants to seize the ruling power. We can often find instances of attaching importance to the peasants and of praising the ability of the masses in Mao Zedong's formal addresses and speeches. When we analyze the process in which Mao Zedong emerged as a leader in this context, we may understand the reasons more clearly. On the other hand, it is well-known that Kim Il-song and the North Korean Communist group seized their power through "the feeding down type" communization, which is not an independent process of communization. Furthermore, they have never evoked the mass movement that is based on the rural villages as the fundamental motive force for communization, either. Kim Il-song established his ruling power in the manner of "coming down from above" under the aegis of the military forces of the Soviet Union. These differences made in their modes of seizing power became major causes of differences in the outlooks toward the masses of Mao Zedong and Kim Il-song. And this again, it can be said, affected the theoretical structure of their mass lines.²³

There is no need to discuss for varification the fact that the process of Mao Zedong's becoming the top leader of the CCP was not his one-man show within the party. Furthermore, even after he seized power in the party, he was not an absolute authority in the party. In other words, as pointed out by Scalapino, the CCP had the characteristics of the minority autocratic system rather than the one-man autocratic system, such as that of North Korea.²⁴ Prior to the seizure of the whole country of China, the Moscow influences were laying stumbling blocks in Mao's way of seizing the ruling power; and, even after he seized the power, his views were faced with major resistances in the process of discussing and mapping policies in the party. Even the launching of the Great Leap Movement was not always smooth, while the mass policies were being implemented to effect a rapid leap and industrialization.²⁵

Meanwhile, Kim Il-song's circumstances were different from this. After seizing the power under the aegis of the Soviet military forces, what he began to launch was a purge of political enemies. Thus by 1958, the purge of opposing elements, including the Soviet faction, the domestic faction, and Yenan faction, was completed; and the foundation for Kim Il-song's unique autocratic system was firmly laid.²⁶ The time when the foundation for his unique system was laid coincided with the time when he set forth the mass line along with the Ch'ollima movement. This fact, it may be proposed, serves as a major factor in characterizing North Korea's mass line to the effect that they would be characterized as "the mass line from above" of "the feeding from above" type.

It is already cited above that both China and Korea are enjoying the traditions of Confucian bureaucracy. Yet Korea is different from China in that Korea has a history of having been a full-fledged colony of Japan.²⁷ Such a history made

the Koreans harbor deep in their mind distrust and mistrust toward the government; and such a trend gave rise to an extreme bureaucracy and a formalism on the part of the ruling class. Where the extreme bureaucracy and the formalism manifested as a negative obedience, are mixing with each other, the administration is to be exercised in line with the trend of: transmitting the will above to below; directing, ordering, and giving priority to punishment-first-ism. Accordingly, the creativeness of the masses is not to be displayed. Cooperation between organizations is hardly to be expected; and frustration and incompetence make the administration inefficient.²⁸

Kim Il-song once pointed out that such residues of the rule of Japanese imperialism still remain.²⁹ The bureaucracy and formalism prevailing in North Korean society became the factors that made the leading strata of the party employ the mass activities by means of the method of "from above" or "a come down type" in order to implement the party policies.

It is unnecessary to say that China's territory is large and its population is tremendously large. Because of such circumstances, there were few central governments which could have centralized control of the whole territory of China. In other words, throughout the history of China, the control of the central government of China was rather weak compared to that of the neighboring minor countries. To express in another way, China's central government always had to keep in its mind the problem of the participation by the "from the below" forces. On the other hand, in the case of the history of Korea, in most cases, a single dynasty--the three Han or Three Kingdom period was an exception--and its central government exercised a centralized control. The reason that orders or directives of the central government could be transmitted to the territorial areas under its control in a short period of time is attributed to the fact that the territorial area is comparatively small. Furthermore, the area under the control of North Korea is no more than a half of the Korean Peninsula. Therefore, it may be proposed that the small territory of North Korea served as a factor that made the control of the central government and the party comparatively stronger. And, judging on the basis of the proposition that the style of activities of policies and government tends to become expediency-oriented within the range where circumstances permit, it would be a matter-of-fact conclusion that the mass line of North Korea was characterized as "the mass line set forth from above." Thus, in North Korea, "the mass line from below" was not needed; and, if it had existed, it might have been troublesome for North Korea to handle the situation.

6. Conclusion

In the above, I reviewed the formative background and the development of the mass lines of Communist China and North Korea as well as the ideological structure of their mass line as they were employed as strategies for modernization.

The mass lines were developed [in the two countries] in a similar social and economic developmental stage as well as in a similar international environment with similar motives and purposes in their minds. However, when their policies were actually practiced, the nature and ideological structure of their mass lines became differentiated from each other, as pointed out in the above, as dictated by the circumstances which prevailed in their respective

scenes. In other words, the courses their government authorities took in seizing power were different from each other; the positions in their parties of those who advocated the mass lines were different from each other; the residues of bureaucracy in those two countries were different from each other; and the sizes of their territorial areas were different from each other. Then I tried to attest that the mass lines of Communist China and North Korea could not help taking respectively unique ideological structures of their own.

While the mass line of Communist China was the so-called "the mass line from below," in which information was gathered from the masses, the policies were developed, and then tested among the masses. In the case of North Korea, the party developed the policies first, paraphrased and publicized them among the masses to get more participation--thus its mass lines developed as the so-called "the mass line from above." Such mass lines are still being employed by Communist China and North Korea as a method of guiding the masses, it seems.

Meanwhile, it seems to be a recent trend that the mass lines are being employed not as measures to promote modernization but as measures to deal with the problem of legitimacy of the governmental power. For example, the great Cultural Revolution of Communist China, too, was characterized as Mao Zedong's movement aimed at rehabilitating the party's power on the basis of the mass line; and, the criticize Lin Biao Movement and the criticize Kongzi movement, which were said to eliminate bureaucracy and revisionism, were also, in fact, the works of purge based on the mass line, it may be noted. In North Korea also, the mass line was developed in a direction where the initiatives and creativeness of the masses could be enhanced and technology be improved under the slogans of "Ch'ongsan-ni method" or "the Taean Work style"; and, furthermore, the mass line is being used as a factor in formulating the system of hereditary succession between Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, by means of Kim Il-song's "on-the-spot guidance" and Kim Chong-il's "administrative guidance."

Finally, the remaining question is how long will the mass lines, which were adopted as measures to promote modernization fundamentally by means ideology-inciting, serve as "a function conforming" measure?

FOOTNOTES

1. Robert A Scalapino (ed), "The Communist Revolution in Asia" (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall 1969) pp 25-33
2. Yang Ho-min, "Ideological and Theoretical Influence of Communist China on North Korea," in Chungdae nonmunjip, Vol 19 (1974) pp 319-377
3. Mark Selden, "The Yenan Lagacy: The Mass Line," A Doak Barnett (ed), "Chinese Communist Politics in Action" (Seattle: University of Washington Press 1972) p 99
4. Mao Zedong, "Some Problems of Leadership Methods," in "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," monograph (Peking: People's Publishing Company 1969), p 854

5. Mao Zedong, "Let Us Organize" in op cit p 887
6. John W Lewis, "Leadership in Communist China" (Ithaca: Cornell University Press 1963) p 70
7. Liu Shaoqi, "On the Party's Mass Line," Theodore H E Ch'en (ed) "The Chinese Communist Regime: Documents & Commentary" (New York: Praeger, 1967) p 158
8. Deng Xiaoping, "Report on Revision of the Party Constitution" (1956 Sixth Party Congress). Zhang Jing-wen, comp, "Collection of Articles Regarding Political Problems of the Communist Bandits" (Taipei: International Relations Research Institute 1975) pp 69-70
9. Liu Shaoqi, "Report of the Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the Second Session of the Eighth National Congress," Robert R Bowie and John K Fairbank (ed) "Communist China 1955-1959" (Cambridge: Harvard University Press 1962), p 429
10. Chou Enlai, "Report on Government Work," Ibid, p 513
11. Yang Ho-min, op cit, p 363
12. Ibid, p 358.
13. "A Brief Biography of Kim Il-song," Pyongyang p 573
14. "Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 4 p 169
15. Ibid, p 169
16. Frany Schurmann, "Ideology and Organization in Communist China" (Berkeley: University of California Press 1973) p 154 pp 206-209
17. "Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 2 (Pyongyang) p 176 pp 241-243
18. Bruce G Cumings, "Kim's Korean Communism," "Problems of Communism," March 1974, p 31
19. Ibid
20. Harry Harding, "Maoist Theories of Policy-Making and Organizations," Thomas Robinson (ed) "The Cultural Revolution in China" (Berkeley: University of California Press 1971) pp 113-164.
21. Schurmann, op cit, p 400
22. Cumings, op cit, p 33. He characterized Communist China's method of activities as "From the masses, to the masses," while characterizing that of North Korea as "To the masses, from the masses." His characterization is both succinct and significant.

23. Ibid
24. Scalapino, op cit, pp 26-27
25. Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping were opposed to the so-called "sanmian hongqi" policies [policies designed to effect such conditions which fitted the implementation of socialist construction in the three fields--production, technology, and ideology]--"overall policies of socialist construction" "the Great Leap Movement," and "the people's communes," criticizing them for being drastic measures mapped without consideration of the economic aspects. Later, when the Great Leap Movement failed and the biggest part of the government power was turned over to Liu Shaoqi--this was attributed to the mistakes committed in implementing economic policies. And this failure gave rise to the great Cultural Revolution, as the prevailing theory goes.
26. Kim Kap-ch'ol, "A Study of North Korea's Chuch'e Ideology" (1979, Unpublished Ph D thesis in political science, Han'guk Oegugo Taehakkyo) p 5
27. Mao Zedong regarded China as having been a semicolonial and Korea or India as having been a full-fledged colony. For discussion of Mao Zedong's theory of semicolonialism, see Chong Se-hyon's "A Study of the Development of Mao Zedong's Outlook Toward Foreign Countries" (1962, Unpublished Ph D thesis in political science, Seoul National University) p 52-60
28. Pak Mun-ok, "A Study of Politics, Administration, and Culture of Korea," in Chungdae nonmunjip, Vol 19 (1974) p 27
29. "Selected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 4 p 404-441

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CSO: 4108/120

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units, has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourceline: NS--NODONG SINMUN, NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

KPA Ma Ho-il unit the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Ma Ho-il is attached is undertaking educational work via various methods [NC 4 Sep 81 p 2]

KPA P.O. Box No 51001 (J-6) Mun Kang-il of KPA P.O. Box No 51001 (J-6) contributed an article on the movement to use writings in study [NC 5 Sep 81 p 4]

KPA Yi Tu-ch'an unit the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Tu-ch'an is attached held a military meeting on 21 September on the 37th anniversary of the Bulgarian armed forces; the Bulgarian military attache attended [NS 22 Sep 81 p 6]

KPA Pak Nam-hyöng unit the KPA unit to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyöng is attached held a military meeting on the 37th anniversary of the Bulgarian armed forces [NS 22 Sep 81 p 6]

Constabulary Pil Pyöng-sam unit the Constabulary red flag unit to which Comrade Kil Pyöng-sam is attached is studying Kim Il-song's revolutionary history [NC 26 Sep 81 p 2]

KPA 809 unit the KPA 809 unit was visited by the Algerian military delegation, along with the Pyongyang subway and Panmunjom [NS 27 Sep 81 p 5]

KPA Kim Man-cho unit the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Man-cho is attached was visited by the Algerian military delegation, along with the Pyongyang subway and Panmunjom [NS 27 Sep 81 p 5]

KPA Yun Üng-yö1 unit the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Yun Üng-yö1 [ryö1] is attached was studying Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance, under SWYL chairman Comrade Kim Won-chae [NC 27 Sep 81 p 2]

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N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TUNNELING GEAR CAUSES CONCERN--Hong Kong (Yonhap)--A military analyst expressed worry yesterday that North Korea's use of the Soviet-made "precision" tunneling equipment as captured by Israeli troops from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) recently, in digging underground passages over the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) would bring about a "horrendous" effect on the military situation on the Korean peninsula. The analyst said that the Russian-made tunneling device Israeli troops had captured from PLO members in Sidon south of Beirut are such that they could dig a 50-km tunnel in just two days' time. The Communist regime of North Korea previously brought in tunneling gear for mining from Austria and other European countries to build underground passages over the DMZ. [Text] [Seoul KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/354

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other Industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourceline:

NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CH'ONGNYON.]

Taean Heavy Machinery
Factory

workers and three revolutions team members innovated in production of large transformers, motors, and special large exhaust fans and is sending them to chemical plant construction sites; setting new records in production of large hydroelectric generators and turbines to be sent to power station construction stations; functions are getting workers to use equipment to the maximum through good political work [NS 3 Sep 81 p 1]

Ch'ongch'onggang Power
Station

getting reserve parts for three maintenance levels and organizing for planned reserve maintenance; maintenance sector workers and technicians prepared parts and tools for concentrated maintenance on turbines and are finishing the maintenance period 10 days early; the 15 April technical innovations shock brigade reorganized the high pressure heaters to raise heat efficiency [NS 3 Sep 81 p 3]

Sungni Vehicle Complex

solved problems in the materiel sector, including casting, cast steel, and forging, so that these sectors exceeded daily plans; in solving the question of half-shaft cases, an important part, workers and technicians created new tools and implements, including a board drill [NS 4 Sep 81 p 1]

8 August Factory

raised the level of conversion to dies 22 percent and to press 17 percent, compared with the same period last year; got 10 pieces of equipment to save several hundred tons of steel and thousands of man-days of labor; with the 15 April technical

innovations shock brigade, made various equipment, including a 300-ton extruding press, and are finishing a 1,000-ton extruding press and a 25-ton high-speed hammer [NS 6 Sep 81 p 1]

8 August Mine

has many confirmed deposits and in the second half of the year concentrated on the Youth Pit, which had advanced excavating conditions: installed new, large air compressors in a few days and raised the number of rock drills; with better handling and inspection of equipment in the concentrate area, the daily average concentrate handling amounts jumped 43 percent, compared with the first half of the year [NS 7 Sep 81 p 1]

Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Factory

finishing maintenance on the synthetic fiber equipment; performed maintenance and refurbished boilers instead of making another 30-ton boiler; reorganized more rationally the pulverization system; in solving the caustic soda problem, the 15 April technical innovations shock brigade reorganized technically the roasting furnace process [NS 8 Sep 81 p 1]

Pyongyang Electric Light Bulb Factory

in September, raised production of fluorescent lights 1.3 times, light bulbs 1.5 times, and special light bulbs 1.4 times, compared with the previous month; the fluorescent light shop setting new records in assembly through good equipment maintenance and improvement of worker skill levels; operators of the light bulb automation line in the youth light bulb shop set high combat goals and are normalizing high levels of production [NS 10 Sep 81 p 1]

Inp'yong Mine

tunnellers blast efficiency raised 95 percent and they raised the number of blasts per shift, thus increasing productivity 1.2 times; miners performing spot inspections on equipment in mines and shops, while workers are innovating in maintenance and management of equipment in the concentrate yard, greatly raising recovery rates [NS 11 Sep 81 p 1]

P'angyo Mine

exceeding plans more than 20 percent daily, while miners, raising extraction speed, are exceeding ore production quotas better than 50 percent every day; transport equipment has been increased and plans established to raise the mechanization level [NS 13 Sep 81 p 1]

Hamhung Tractor
Parts Factory

casting work team reorganized its casting method and doubled materials cutting work speed; a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade and workers of the 1st manufacturing shop innovated in gear manufacturing; they innovated in recycling 600-odd gears which could not be used in gear compressors; the 2d manufacturing shop adopted various grinding tools and is exceeding parts production plans 1.5 times daily [NS 14 Sep 81 p 2]

Namp'o Smeltery

finished foundation work for installing large-size electric ovens, electric blast furnaces and special large ventilators, which will double present production capacity of the system; maintenance on the sintering system was accomplished in a short time and workers are finishing maintenance on the fertilizer system [NS 16 Sep 81 p 1]

Nagyon Mine

miners and three revolutions team members raised the concentrate capacity 2.5 times in a short time and tripled ore transport capacity by new construction of an underground loop line tram shaft; block handling went from 40 ore cars per day to 70 per day [NS 18 Sep 81 p 1]

Hoch'ongang Power Station

produced 2 million kw/hours more power than planned every day by running equipment fully due to good equipment maintenance; the No 1 and 2 generator shops established a reserve maintenance system; the electric shop rationalized the number of circumference wires in generators and greatly increased generator efficiency [MC 23 Sep 81 p 1]

Ongjin Mine

set up a thorough system for equipment inspection, evaluation, and maintenance; transport companies completely restored old crushers and developed consolidated oil dispensing equipment [NS 25 Sep 81 p 3]

Pukch'ang Power Station

workers and volunteers finished construction of the No 13 generator and power production has begun; power base construction workers and volunteers are raising speed on generator No 14 [MC 26 Sep 81 p 1]

Kumsong Tractor Factory

of 1,200 draft innovations, 1,000 were realized with the assistance of a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade; made a large-size high-speed hammer and a new starter [NS 27 Sep 81 p 3]

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BRIEFS

FLOOD GATE CONSTRUCTION--Youth construction workers are making good progress on the Maekjon Flood Gate, which is to be more modern in design and operation than previous gates. They have already finished the upper section and are setting new records in the lower section. Workers are exceeding plans in lower anchorage cement pouring and gate area excavation. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Sep 81 p 3]

SHIP REPAIR SUCCESSES--Ship repair plans have established a 15-day ship repair system, involving good preparation and daily combat targets, particularly to aid fishing. The Tanch'on Ship Repair Plant has taken the lead in ship repair: it has been achieving plans without fail by establishing an assembly-line method for repair work. The Wonsan Ship Repair Plant is guaranteeing quality work through close contact with fishing stations. The Sinp'o Fishery is completing construction on dock bridge, which will be able to moor ships in a short time, and on a fish unloading area; workers have completed concrete columns and are exceeding plans in conveyer assembly for a fish transport conveyer. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Sep 81 p 1]

NORTH HWANGHAE MINES--In the second half of the year, nonferrous mines in North Hwanghae Province are raising daily average ore production results, compared with the first half. Pits at the 8 November Mine have raised utilization rates for excavators and large trucks, performing good repair on them. Functionaries going to the Mannyon Mine have emphasized preparatory tunneling and aided in planning more excavation areas; the mine has improved transport and some pits have increased the number of rock drills. Functionaries who went to the P'yongsan Mine are striving to get a high production level. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Sep 81 p 1]

INNOVATIONS AT COLLERIES--15 April Technical Innovation Shock Brigades in South P'yongan Province have aided innovations at the coal mining complexes at Sunch'on and Tokch'on. At the Yongdae and Choyang Coal Mines, brigades made new high-efficiency excavators, which have more than doubled excavations speed while conserving timbers and eliminating hand labor at shaft ends. Brigades at the Ch'ongsong Youth Coal Mine got adoption of innovations in anthracite excavation. Teams at the Sinch'ang, Namjon, Tokch'on and Yongnim Coal Mines fostered hundreds of innovations, including new blasting methods, electric excavation, and double bit rock drill cars. Brigades at the Choyang Coal Mine made shielded coal cutters, with which one company more than tripled coal cutting. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Sep 81 p 1]

SMALL-MEDIUM POWER STATIONS--Small-medium power stations in North Hamgyong Province raised power production amounts more than 1.5 times, compared to monthly average results at the same time last year. The Kwanhae Power Station has already finished the year's power production plan; the power station had good maintenance on the water gate and adopted new technology for efficient use of water. The Songhung and Ch'anghyo Power Stations, through good spot inspection and maintenance of equipment, have already finished their year's plans.
[Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 27 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4108/173

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG'S UPCOMING VISIT TO BEIJING

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Chon Hak-ch'ol: "Pro-PRC Line Chosen by North Korea"]

[Summary] Kim Il-song's visit to the PRC in August or early September should be regarded as a plan established because of the mutual needs of Pyongyang and Beijing. The most pressing problem at issue in North Korea concerns whether or not Kim's hereditary power transfer to his son Kim Chong-il can be successful. The PRC had shown a cold reaction to Kim Chong-il's succession to power.

The PRC reduced its crude oil supply to North Korea from the promised 1 million tons to 300,000 tons a year. The PRC has also been negligent on economic aid to North Korea for its modernization programs. Moreover, in its strategy toward the Soviet Union, the PRC secretly hopes for the continued presence of American troops in Korea. With the growing indirect South Korean trade through Hong Kong, the PRC had been frigid in its relations with North Korea up until the fall of 1981.

Their turning point came last December when PRC Premier Chao Tzu-yang visited Pyongyang. During his visit, Chao reportedly gave a commitment that the PRC would not be opposed to the hereditary power plan. Beijing is again ready to increase its crude oil supply to 1 million tons and supply PRC-made A-5 fighter planes (comparable to Russian-made MIG-21's).

Last January, North Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok visited Beijing and reconfirmed Chao's verbal commitment. While attending the 70th birthday party for Kim Il-song held at the North Korean Embassy in Beijing last April, PRC Premier Chao openly voiced his support of the hereditary power plan.

PRC Defense Minister Keng Piao, during his recent visit to Pyongyang, also showed a supporting attitude of the North Korean hereditary plan during a meeting on the PRC's supply of fighter aircraft.

The PRC is now exposed to military threats by Vietnam on its southwestern borders and by the Soviets on its northern borders. In view of such, North Korea's strategic value to Beijing is considered almost absolute. It is a top priority task for the PRC to check North Korea's tilt toward the Soviet Union. Moreover, Kim Chong-il is considered more pro-Moscow than his father which makes it necessary for the PRC to develop pacification work to bring Kim Chong-il over to Beijing. The PRC also wants to use Ch'ongjin port for export of its farm products from Manchuria to Japan. In view of all this they are increasing their military and economic aid to North Korea, which may goad North Korea into provocations against the south.

Kim Il-song is scheduled to visit Beijing in August or early September and then to continue on to other communist and non-communist nations, according to wire dispatches. It seems that North Korea is turning toward Beijing at least temporarily for some realistic interests.

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N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

KIM CONFERS WITH AFRICANS--On 31 August, Kim Il-song met and conferred with ministers of agriculture from African nations who are attending the Nonaligned Conference on Foodstuffs and Agricultural Development; the following were also present:

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
Ho Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
So Kwan-hi	"
Pyon Ch'ang-pok	functionary of the department concerned
Yom [Ryom] Ui-chae	"
Kim Chae-pong	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"
Yi Yong-kyun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Sep 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS DELEGATES--On 31 August, Kim Il-song met foreign delegations which came to the DPRK to attend the Nonaligned Nations Conference on Foodstuffs and Agricultural Development; the following also were present:

DELEGATIONS FROM BENIN, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, AND LIBERIA:

Ho Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
So Kwan-hi	vice premier, chairman, agriculture committee

DELEGATIONS FROM SIERRA LEONE, SEYCHELLES, AND ZAIRE:

Sō Kwan-hi vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Kim Chae-pong vice foreign minister

DELEGATIONS FROM SRI LANKA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chōng Chun-ki vice premier
Kim Chae-pong vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Sep 81 pp 1-4]

NONALIGNED DAY MARKED--The following attended a Pyongyang city report rally on 31 August at the 8 February Cultural Hall to celebrate Nonaligned Conference Day:

Pak Sōng-ch'ol member, politburo; vice president
Kye Ūng-t'ae member, politburo; vice premier
Hō Tam candidate member, politburo; vice premier; foreign minister
Chōng Chun-ki candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Sō Kwan-hi member, central committee; vice premier; chairman, agricultural committee
Kim Kyōng-yon [ryōn] member, central committee; vice premier
Kim Kwan-sōp functionary of the department concerned
Kim Man-kum "
Yi Yong-kyun "
Kim Ch'ung-il "
[NODONG SINMUN 1 Sep 81 p 5]

NIGHT MEETING HELD--A night meeting was held at Kim Il-song Square on 31 August, with the following attending:

Kye Ūng-t'ae vice premier
Sō Kwan-hi vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Kim Kwan-sōp functionary of the department concerned
Kim Man-kum "
Yi Yong-kyun "
Kim Ch'ung-il "
[NODONG SINMUN 1 Sep 81 p 11]

GERMAN SOCIALISTS DEPART--The following bid farewell to the German Social Democratic Party delegation, which departed by airplane on 1 September:

Kim Yong-nam member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Yong-sun member, central committee; vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Sep 81 p 3]

NONALIGNED DAY CELEBRATED--A meeting to celebrate Nonaligned Conference Day was held with foreign guests at Daesongsan Park in Pyongyang on 1 September with the following attending:

Pak Song-ch'ol vice president
Ch'ong Chun-ki vice premier
Sö Kwan-hi vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Kim Kwan-söp functionary of the department concerned
Kim Man-küm "
An Sung-hak "
Yi Yong-kyun "
Kim Ch'ung-il "

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Sep 81 p 4]

MEXICAN DANCERS PERFORM--The following attended the premier performance of the Mexican Folk Dance Troupe at the 8 February Cultural Hall on 1 September:

Chang Ch'ol functionary of the department concerned
Chang' Se-kük "
Ch'oe Yong-hwa "

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Sep 81 p 5]

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS--The following greeted the 2 September return of the government trade delegation, led by Ch'oe Chong-kun, which visited Syria and Algeria:

Pang Ch'ol-kap functionary of the department concerned
Yi Yong-kün "

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Sep 81 p 4]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following Chongnyon delegations arrived in Pyongyang on 1 September: Chongyon printing functionaries delegation, led by Pu Yun-sin, vice bureau chief of the CHOSON SINBO Company; Chongnyon Film Distribution Functionaries delegation, led by Yo [Ryo] Unkak, vice director, Chongnyon Film Studies; Korea University graduate department students

delegation, led by Yi Sok-pong, chairman, Korea University Teachers Education Department. The following greeted their arrival:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"
Kim Hyong-tuk	"
Hyon Sok	"
Kim Ch'ang-hak	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Sep 81 p 5]

CHONGNYON WELCOME RALLY--A workers meeting to welcome the visiting Chongnyon delegations was held at the Central Workers Hall on 3 September, with the following attending:

Chong Chun-ki	vice premier
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the department concerned
Ho Chong-suk	"
Kim Chu-yong	"
Yi Chae-kwan	"

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Sep 81 p 5]

CONGRATULATORY DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 4 September of the Korean Residents of Japan Congratulatory Delegation, led by Yi Kyue-paek, vice chairman of the Chongnyon central standing committee:

Kim Chung-nin [rin]	comrade
Chong-Chun-ki	"
So Yun-sok	"
Kim Man-kum	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 5 Sep 81 p 3]

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--An Indonesian government delegation, led by Foreign Minister Kusumaatmadja Mochtar, arrived on 5 September, with the following to greet them:

Ho Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Ch'oe Chong-kun	minister of foreign trade
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Sep 81 p 2]

PHYSICAL STRENGTH EXAMINATIONS--A central inauguration ceremony for the 1981 people's strength examinations was held on 6 September in the Central Workers Hall with the following present:

Ch'ong Chun-ki	comrade
Hwang Chang-yöp	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Chang Yun-p'il	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Pong-chu	"
Yi Yong-su	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Sep 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS VENEZUELA--On 7 September, Kim Il-song met the visiting Venezuelan Socialist Labor Movement delegation, with the following also present:

Kim Yong-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Hyǒn Chun-kuk	member, vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 1]

RETURN FROM SYRIA--The following greeted the return of the party and government delegation, led by Yi Chong-ok, which returned from Syria on 7 September:

Pak Sǒng-ch'ol	comrade
Kang Sǒng-san	"
Ch'oe Chǒng-kun	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Yong-sun	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Yi Yong [Ryong]-un	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 2]

PUBLISHERS' ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a report meeting on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Literature and Arts Publishing Company, held on 7 September at the Moranbong Art Theater:

Hwang Chang-yöp	comrade
Ch'ǒn Se-pong	functionary of the department concerned
Sin Chin-sun	"
Ch'oe Yong-hwa	"
Cho Yong [Ryong]-ch'ul	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 4]

BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--The following attended a meeting on the 70th birthday of Bulgaria's Todor Zhivkov, held on the 7th at the Moranbong Art Theater:

Kye Ūng-t'ae	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sōp	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Man-kum	"
Yi Chong-mok	"
Yun Ki-chōng	"
Kil Chae-kyōng	"
Chang Ch'ōl	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 4]

FINNISH DELEGATION ARRIVES--A Finland Solidary on Korean Unification delegation, composed of various parties from the Finnish Parliament arrived on 7 September, with the following to greet them:

Kim Yong-sun	functionary of the department concerned
Son Sōng-p'il	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 4]

MPAF FILM SHOW--The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces held a film showing on 7 September on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, with the following present:

Pak Chung-kuk	lieutenant general
Kim Kwang-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 5]

BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--The following greeted the 7 September arrival of the delegation of the DPRK-Bulgaria Friendship Society:

Chang Ch'ōl	functionary of the department concerned
O Mun-han	"
Kim Won-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 5]

RALLY FOR MALAGASY--The following participated in a mass rally at the Chollima Cultural Hall on 7 September to welcome the Malagasy public information delegation:

Kim Kwan-sōp	functionary of the department concerned
O Mun-han	"

Song Pong-sun functionary of the department concerned

Kim Kwang-su

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 6]

DPRK 33d ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a central report meeting on 8 September at the People's Cultural Palace on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK:

O Chin-u	member, politburo standing committee; minister of people's armed forces
Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee; premier
Pak Sǒng-ch'ol	member, politburo; vice president
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, politburo; chief secretary, central committee
Sǒ Ch'ǒl	member, politburo; chairman, auditing committee
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Yong-nam	"
Kye Ǒng-t'ae	member, politburo; vice premier
Kang Sǒng-san	"
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	member, politburo; vice minister of people's armed forces
Ho Tam	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Ch'oe Kwang	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Kim Ch'ol-man	candidate member, politburo
Ch'oe Chae-u	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chǒng Chun-ki	"
Sǒ Yun-sǒk	candidate member, politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang city party
Hwang Chang-yǒp	secretary, central committee; chairman, SPA standing committee
Pak Su-tong	secretary, central committee
Hong Si-hak	vice premier
Sǒ Kwan-hi	comrade
Kim Tu-yǒng	"
Kim Kyǒng-yǒn [ryǒn]	"
Kim Hoe-il	"

Ch'ong Sin-hyok chairman, Chongdogyo Ch'ong-u Party central committee
Kim Man-kum chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
[NODONG SINMUN 9 Sep 81 p 2]

LETTER OF APPRECIATION--The following attended a meeting on-the-spot when a letter of appreciation was passed to workers at the South Hamgyong Province Dental Clinic construction site, on 8 September:

Yi Kil-song functionary of the department concerned

Yom [Ryōm] T'ae-chun "

Kim Hyōng-chōng "

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Sep 81 p 1]

ATHLETIC EXHIBITION HELD--The following attended the mass athletic exhibition "Following the flag of independence," held on the afternoon of the 9th at the Moranbong Stadium:

Pak Sōng-ch'ōl comrade

Kim Chung-nin [rin] "

Kim Yōng-nam "

Hō Tam "

Yun Ki-pok "

Kong Chin-t'ae "

Ch'ōng Chun-ki "

Sō Yun-sōk "

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Sep 81 p 4]

SOIREE HELD--A soiree of Pyongyang workers marking the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was held in Kim Il-song Plaza on 9 September, with the following present:

Pak Sōng-ch'ōl comrade

Kim Chung-nin [rin] "

Kim Yōng-nam "

Hō Tam "

Yun Ki-pok "

Kong Chin-t'ae "

Ch'ōng Chun-ki "

Sō Yun-sōk "

Kim Kwan-sōp functionary of the department concerned

Yi Ch'ang-son "

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Sep 81 p 5]

KIM MEETS DIETMEN--The following were also present on 10 September when Kim Il-song met the Japanese unattached representatives delegation, led by Uchinomiya Tokuma:

Kim Yong-nam comrade
Hyon Chun-kuk functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Sep 81 p 1]

MEXICAN DANCES PERFORMED--The following attended a performance of the Mexican Folkdance Troupe held in the Pyongyang Grand Theater on the 10th:

Pak Song-ch'81 vice president
Hwang Chang-yop comrade
Yi Ch'ang-son functionary of the department concerned
Chang Ch'ol "
Kim Hyong-u "
Chang Se-kuk "
[NODONG SINMUN 11 Sep 81 p 2]

KIM INSPECTS MACHINERY--The following accompanied Kim Il-song on 11 September to the Todok Cooperative Farm in Samsok-kyuok [district] to inspect newly made farming machinery:

Yi Chong-ok comrade
Kim Hwan "
Kang Song-san "
Hyon Mu-kwang "
Yi Kun-mo "
Ch'oe Chae-u "
So Yun-sok "
Kang Hui-won "
So Kwan-hi "
[NODONG SINMUN 12 Sep 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS BULGARIANS--The following were present on 11 September when Kim Il-song met the Bulgaria-DPRK Friendship Delegation and the Bulgarian National dance troupe:

O Chin-u comrade
Yi Chong-ok "
Yi Ch'ang-son minister of culture and art
O Mun-han chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Sep 81 p 1]

BULGARIAN DANCERS PERFORM--The Bulgarian National Dance Troupe performed at the Mansudae Art Theater on 11 September, with the following in the audience:

O Chin-u	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Kim Hwan	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Sep 81 p 2]

EGYPTIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--The following greeted the 11 September arrival of the Egyptian Friendship Delegation, led by vice premier and foreign minister Kamal Hassan Ali:

Ho Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Yi Ch'ang-son	chairman, DPRK-Egypt Friendship Association; minister of culture and art
Pak Myong-ku	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Sep 81 p 3]

KIM VIEWS ACROBATICS--Kim Il-song attended a performance of a newly created acrobatic show by the Pyongyang acrobatic troupe on 12 September, with the following also present:

Kim Il	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
Pak Song-ch'ol	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
So Ch'ol	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Chon Mun-sop	"
Kim Hwan	"
Kang Song-san	"
Kye Sung-t'ae	"
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	"
Hyon Mu-kwang	"
Yun Ki-pok	"

Ch'oe Kwang	comrade
Kim Ch'ol-man	"
Yi Kun-mo	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Ch'ong Chun-ki	"
Ch'ong Kyong-hui	"
Ch'oe Yong-nim [rim]	"
So Yun-sok	"
Kang Hui-won	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Hong Si-hak	"
So Kwan-hi	"
Kim Tu-yong	"
Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	"
Kim Hoe-il	"

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Sep 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS EGYPTIANS--The following were present on 13 September when Kim Il-song met the Egyptian Friendship Delegation:

Ho Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Pak Myong-ku	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Sep 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS FINNS--Kim Il-song met the Finland Korean Unification Solidarity Delegation on 13 September, with the following also present:

Kim Yong-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Yong-sun	vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Sep 81 p 1]

COLLEGE FOUNDATION ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a 13 September central report meeting at the People's Cultural Palace on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the industrial college:

Ch'ong Chun-ki	comrade
Hwang Chang-yop	"

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Sep 81 p 3]

IRANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 14 September of the Iranian Parliamentary delegation:

O Chin-u	comrade
Pak Sǒng-ch'ǒl	"
Hwang Chang-yǒp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Yin Hyǒng-ku	chairman, people's welfare committee
Chǒng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Pak Chung-kuk	vice minister of the people's armed forces

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Sep 81 p 1]

RETURN FROM THE USSR--The following greeted the 14 September return of the scientific and technical cooperation delegation, led by Yi Kon-sik, which visited the Soviet Union:

Chǒn Il-ch'un	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Ŭng-ho	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Sep 81 p 5]

KIM MEETS IRANIANS--The following were present on 16 September when Kim Il-song met the visiting Iranian Parliamentary delegation:

O Chin-u	comrade
Pak Sǒng-ch'ǒl	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yǒp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Yi Chong-mok	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Sep 81 p 1]

SHIP LAUNCHING HELD--On 16 September the Changsan-ho, a 14,000-ton freighter, was launched at the Namp'o Shipyard, with the following present:

Yi Kun-mo	comrade
Yu [Ryu] Pyǒng-yǒn [ryǒn]	functionary of the department concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Sep 81 p 1]

BANQUET FOR IRANIANS--The Namp'o city people's committee held a banquet for the Iranian Parliamentary delegation on 16 September, with the following present:

Hwang Chang-yǒp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Chǒng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Yi Chong-mok	vice foreign minister
Yu [Ryu] Pyǒng-yǒn [ryǒn]	chairman, Namp'o city people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Sep 81 p 3]

KIM CHONG-IL GIVES GUIDANCE--The following gave practical guidance on construction work at the People's Study Hall on 18 September:

Kim Ch'ong-il	member, politburo standing committee; secretary, central committee
O Chin-u	member, politburo standing committee; minister of the people's armed forces
Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee; vice premier
Kim Yong-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Ho Tam	candidate member, politburo; vice premier; foreign minister
So Yun-sok	candidate member, politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang city party committee

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Sep 81 p 1]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following delegations arrived in Pyongyang on 18 September: the Korean residents of Japan educational functionaries delegation, led by Kim Su-chin, vice director of the Chongnyon central standing committee education bureau; the Korean residents of Japan young commerce workers delegation, led by Kim Chae-su, vice director of the Chongnyon Hyogo Prefecture commerce committee; and the 90th fatherland visitation delegation, led by An Kwan-sun, chairman of the Chongnyon Yamaguchi Prefecture education committee. The following greeted their arrival:

Ho Ch'ong-suk	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"
Yi Tae-kyun	"
Yi Chae-kwan	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Sep 81 p 4]

MORE CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS--The following delegations arrived in Pyongyang on 19 September: the Korean residents of Japan educational functionaries delegation, led by O Yong-man, director of the Chongnyon Fukuoka headquarters education bureau; Korean Record Company functionaries delegation, led by Yi Ch'ol-u, vice chairman of the Korean residents of Japan culture and artists league central standing committee; Korea University graduate students delegation, led by Kim Hong-ch'ol, director of the Korea University Literature Department; Korea University graduate students delegation, led by Pak Chu-yong, vice director of the Korea University Legal education department. The following greeted their arrival:

Ho Ch'ong-suk	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Chu-yong	"
Chang Ch'ol	"

Yi Chae-kwan functionary of the department concerned

Hyon Sök "

O Kil-pang "

Wang Kyöng-hak "

[NODONG SINMUN 20 Sep 81 p 5]

NATURE PROTECTION CONFERENCE--The 2d conference of the Korean Nature Protection League was held 20 and 21 September in the People's Cultural Palace, with the following participating:

Yi Chong-ok premier

Kim Hwan secretary, central committee

Chöng Chun-ki vice premier

Sö Kwan-hi vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Sep 81 p 3]

SOCCER ASSOCIATION DELEGATION--The following greeted the 22 September arrival of the Korean residents of Japan Soccer Association delegation:

Pak Myöng-ch'öl functionary of the department concerned

Yi Kong-su "

Wang Kyöng-hak "

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Sep 81 p 5]

DELEGATION TO JAPAN--A Korean trade union delegation, led by Kim Pong-chu, left Pyongyang for Japan on 19 September, with the following to see them off:

Chang Yun-p'il functionary of the sector concerned

Kim Kuk-sam "

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Sep 81 p 4]

RESEARCH STATION ACHIEVEMENTS--On 24 September, a meeting was held on-the-spot to convey a letter of gratitude from Kim Il-song to the functionaries of the veterinary research station of the Agriculture Sciences Institute, with the following present:

Pyön Ch'ang-pok functionary of the department concerned

Yi Yong-kyun "

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Sep 81 p 1]

KIM INSPECTS HALL--The following accompanied Kim Il-song on an inspection of People's Study Hall on 26 September:

O Chin-u	comrade
Kin Chung-nin [rin]	"
Yon Hyöng-muk	"
Kang Söng-san	"
Sö Yun-sök	"
Hwang Chang-yöp	"
Hong Si-hak	"
Sö Kwan-hi	"
Kim Hoe-il	"

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Sep 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS ALGERIANS--Kim Il-song received the Algerian Military delegation on 28 September, with the following also present:

O Chin-u	minister of people's armed forces
Cho Myöng-nok [rok]	KPA lieutenant general

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Sep 81 p 1]

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 28 September arrival of the Zambian National Parliament delegation:

Hwang Chang-yöp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, SPA standing committee
Chang Yun-p'il	delegate, SPA; chairman, AWU central committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Sep 81 p 2]

TAEKWONDO LEAGUE CHAIRMAN--The following greeted the arrival on the 28th of Ch'oe Hong-hui, publisher of the PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Taekwondo League:

Chöng Chun-ki	vice premier
Hö Chöng-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Kim Man-küm	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Yö [Ryo] Yön-ku	chairman, committee to support Korean overseas comrades
Yi Ch'ang-söñ	vice chairman, Korean athletics guidance committee

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Sep 81 p 3]

TOGO PRESIDENT ARRIVES--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following welcomed the 29 September arrival of Togo President Eyadema:

Pak Sǒng-ch'ǒl comrade

Kim Yǒng-nam "

Hǒ Tam "

Kong Chin-t'ae "

Chǒng Chun-ki "

Hwang Chang-yǒp "

Kim Kyǒng-yǒn [ryǒn] "

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Sep 81 p 1]

PRC ANNIVERSARY--The following attended the opening of a PRC film week on the 32d anniversary of the founding of the PRC, held at the Pyongyang Moranbong Art Theater:

Chang Ch'ǒl functionary of the department concerned

Kim T'ae-hǔi "

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Sep 81 p 5]

THAI PARTY DELEGATION--A delegation of the Thai Democratic Party arrived on 29 September, with the following to greet them:

Kim Kwan-sǒp functionary of the department concerned

Hong Il-ch'ǒn "

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Sep 81 p 6]

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N. KOREA/CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN MAY 1982

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 5 No 6, Jun 82 pp 21-32

[Text]

- 1 Pyongyang workers hold a soiree at the Kimilsung Stadium in commemoration of May Day.
- 1 The Xinhua News Agency mission of China leaves Pyongyang winding up its visit to north Korea.
- 2 The Patriotic Medicine Packing Paper Manufacturing Company which was constructed in Anju with funds supplied by the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) is dedicated in a ceremony.
- 2 The north Korean Christian Federation sends a letter to foreign Christian societies denouncing the "Seoul government's suppression of Christians."
- 2 President Kim Il-sung (김 일 성) cables a congratulatory message to Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihan of the Laotian Communist Party on the occasion of his reelection to the post.
- 3 President Kim meets with the visiting Mexican parliamentary mission.
- 3 President Kim meets with Choe Dok-sin, a pro-Pyongyang Korean resident in the United States.
- 3 A Czechoslovak science and technology mission flies into Pyongyang to attend the 23rd conference of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between (north) Korea and Czechoslovakia. (It returned home on May 11.)
- 3 The director of a Maltese Juche ideology institute flies into Pyongyang.
- 3 A mission of the north Korean Agricultural Workers Union, led by its deputy chief, Li Jong-won (리 종 원), leaves for Havana.
- 3 A mission of a Finnish Juche idea study group arrives in Pyongyang for a 13-day visit to north Korea.
- 3 A mission of the Czechoslovak Communist Party organ flies into Pyongyang for a 16-day visit to north Korea.

- 3 A mission of the General Federation of Trade Unions, led by its deputy chief, Kim Guk-sam (김 국 삼), returns from visits to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.
- 4 The north Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports President Kim presented to Ugandan President Milton Obote a documentary film depicting his visit to north Korea through Ambassador to Uganda Chang Dae-hi (장 대 희) recently.
- 4 A Party mission, led by Kim Il-dae (김 일 대), member of the Party Central Committee (CCP), leaves for Denmark.
- 4 A mission of Rodong Shimun, organ of the north Korean Workers' Party, led by First Associate Editor Chong Ha-chon (정 하 천), leaves for a seven-day visit to the Soviet Union to commemorate the 70th founding anniversary of Pravda.
- 4 A Mexican parliamentary mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its nine-day visit to north Korea.
- 4 A Thai governor's mission flies into Pyongyang for an 11-day visit to north Korea.
- 4 A mission of the General Federation of Trade Unions, led by its deputy chief, Oh Jong-hak (오 종 학), from a visit to China.
- 4 The new Senegalese ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang.
- 4 The 35th fatherland-visit group of Chongryon leaves Wonsan port winding up its tour of north Korea.
- 4 A movie-appreciation meeting is held at the Chollima Culture Hall sponsored by the Central Committee of the (north) Korea-Soviet Goodwill Association to mark the 37th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Germany in World War II.
- 4 A public rally of North Hamgyong Province is held at the Provincial Art Theater in Chongjin to denounce "Seoul's suppression of students."
- 4 The Central People's Committee (CPC) issues a decree to decorate a physical education teacher of Pujon Higher Middle School, Chong Chang-gol, with the Kimilsung Youth Award.
- 5 The KCBS reports the north Korean woman basketball team won the title at an international meet held in East Germany recently with the participation of Romania, Poland, north Korea and East Germany.
- 5 President Kim meets with the visiting chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, Han Duk-su (한 덕 수), and hosts a luncheon for him.
- 5 President Kim receives credentials from the new Senegalese ambassador to north Korea.

5 President Kim makes an inspection tour of the Patriotic Medicine Packing Paper Manufacturing Company which was constructed with Chongryon funds.

5 Maj. Gen. Han Ju-gyong (한주경), senior delegate to the Military Armistice Commission, hosts a banquet for the outgoing and incoming Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

5 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam (호담) meets with the new Sene-galese ambassador to north Korea.

5 An agreement on exchange of and payment for goods for 1982 is signed in Moscow between north Korea and the Soviet Union.

5 President Kim views a performance of a Chongryon's artist group at the Mansudae Art Theater accompanied by Party and government leaders.

6 A mission of the Soviet-(north) Korea Goodwill Association starts its eight-day visit to north Korea.

6 President Kim cables a condolence message to President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria over the recent death of the country's foreign affairs minister in a flight accident.

6 The Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) issues a memorandum denouncing the "Seoul government's suppression of students."

6 Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk leaves Pyongyang for Peking ending his two-month stay in north Korea.

6 Members of foreign diplomatic missions in Pyongyang visit the Grand People's Study Hall and the Mangyongdae Resort.

6 The CCP cables a message to Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party in reply to the Party's congratulatory message to President Kim upon his 70th birthday, April 15.

6 President Kim cables a message to President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union in reply to his congratulatory message to Kim upon his 70th birthday anniversary.

7 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania upon the 61st founding anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party.

7 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam (김영남) meets with the new Romanian ambassador to north Korea.

7 The Czechoslovak ambassador to north Korea hosts a banquet to mark the 37th anniversary of the country's Liberation.

7 Choe Dok-sin, a pro-Pyongyang resident in the United States, leaves Pyongyang winding up his 25-day visit to north Korea.

8 Premier Li Jong-ok (리종옥) cables a congratulatory message to Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of the country's 37th Liberation anniversary.

8 A movie-appreciation meeting is held at Nakwon Theater to mark the 37th

Liberation anniversary of Czechoslovakia.

- 8 The Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries offer condolences to the Algerian Embassy in Pyongyang over the recent death of the country's foreign affairs minister in a flight accident.
- 8 A mission of the (north) Korean Journalist Union leaves for Yugoslavia.
- 9 President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde and his party arrive in Pyongyang for a five-day visit to north Korea.
- 9 President Kim hosts a banquet for President Pereira and his party at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.
- 9 A trade mission, led by Pang Tae-yul (방 태 율), returns from a visit to the Soviet Union.
- 9 An Indian social development mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 9 A Party mission, led by Kim Guk-hun (김 국 훈), member of the CCP, returns from a visit to Laos.
- 10 A diving team of Czechoslovakia flies into Pyongyang.
- 10 A delegation of an Italian record company arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit to north Korea.
- 10 President Kim holds the first meeting with President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde.
- 10 Premier Li cables a congratulatory message to the prime minister of Saint Lucia on the occasion of his installation as premier.
- 10 Chairman Kong Jin-tae (공 진 태) of the Foreign Trade Commission meets with the visiting Czechoslovak science and technology mission.
- 10 North Korea and Czechoslovakia sign a protocol on the 23rd conference of the Committee for Technological Cooperation in Pyongyang.
- 10 A mission of a Guyana Juche idea study group flies into Pyongyang.
- 10 An associate editor of an Ugandan newspaper, People, flies into Pyongyang.
- 10 A government mission returns from a visit to Cuba.
- 10 A Chongryon mission, led by Hwang Jong-gwon, arrives in Wonsan.
- 10 A government trade mission of Egypt flies into Pyongyang for a eight-day visit to north Korea.
- 10 The Soviet missions of the Academy of Science, film industrialists and Communist Party's leading workers start their nine-day visit to north korea.
- 11 President Kim inspects the exhibition hall displaying the presents sent by

foreign countries and Chongryon upon his 70th birthday anniversary, April 15.

- 11 The Administration Council hosts a banquet for the visiting mission of Chongryon.
- 11 A people's goodwill mission, led by Illo Jong-suk (허 정숙), who is Party secretary and concurrently vice Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), leaves Pyongyang for China.
- 11 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth, led by its deputy chief, Pak Song-chon (박 성천), leaves for China.
- 11 A goodwill mission of New Zealand flies into Pyongyang.
- 11 A group of Japanese scholars on international relations leaves Pyongyang.
- 11 A commerce and industry mission of Chongryon flies into Pyongyang.
- 11 The CPC issues a decree to decorate an actor of Kumgangsan Opera of Chongryon, Li Mi-nam, with the Title of People's Actor and the Order of National Flag, First Degree.
- 11 The CCP cables a congratulatory message to the Greek Communist Party on the occasion of its third congress.
- 12 The three-day seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee for the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries opens in Pyongyang with the participation of delegates from Bangladesh, Cuba, north Korea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, the PLO, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunishia, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Egypt, Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Central Africa, Congo, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guyana, Iran, Laos, Lebanon, Malagasy, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Nepal, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, the Yemen Arab Republic, Zaire and Zimbabwe. Also on hand are delegates from the Committee for Cooperation among Broadcasting Organizations of the Nonaligned Countries, the Federation of Arab News Agencies, the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies, UNESCO, the U.N. Department for Public Information and the Latin American National Information System as observers, and a Romanian delegate as a guest.
- 12 Chairman of Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, Han Dok-su leaves Pyongyang.
- 12 President Kim holds the second meeting with President Pereira.
- 12 President Kim meets with the visiting Thai governor's mission.
- 12 A science and technology mission led by Kim Chang-ho returns from a visit to India.
- 12 The people's goodwill mission, visiting China, meets with Chairman of the

National People's Congress Ye Jiýanying in Peking.

12 Ambassador to Mozambique Kang Su-myong (강 수명) pays a courtesy call on President Samora Machel.

13 The CCP cables a congratulatory message to the Democratic Party of Guinea upon its 35th founding anniversary.

13 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop (황 장업) meets with the visiting mission of the Finnish Juche idea study group.

13 An agreement on cooperation in economy, technology and culture is signed in Pyongyang between north Korea and Cape Verde.

13 President Kim meets with the foreign delegations participating in the seventh conference of the Coordinating Committee for the News Agencies pool of Nonaligned Countries, and hosts a luncheon for them.

13 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea on the occasion of his reelection to the post.

13 North Korea and Egypt sign an agreement on exchange of goods for 1982 in Pyongyang.

13 A Pakistani military goodwill mission, led by vice chief of staff of the Pakistani army, flies into Pyongyang, for a six-day visit to north Korea.

14 A mission of the World Intellectual Property Organization flies into Pyongyang for a five-day visit to north Korea.

14 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to PLO leader Yasser Arafat to mark the "week of support for the PLO struggle."

14 Gen. Oh Guk-ryol (오국렬), chief of staff of the People's Army, meets with the visiting military goodwill mission of Pakistan.

14 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Yugoslavia, led by a member of its presidium, flies into Pyongyang for a five-day visit to north Korea.

14 A Chinese goodwill mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its 15-day visit to north Korea.

14 A mission of the Tanzanian Juche Idea Institute arrives in Pyongyang.

14 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth, visiting China, meets with Ji Pengfei of the State Council in Peking.

15 The north Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) and the Bangladesh News Agency sign an agreement on exchanges of and cooperation in news reporting.

15 A film mission leaves Pyongyang for the Soviet Union.

15 The deputy director of the Jordanian Juche Idea Institute flies into

Pyongyang.

- 15 A goodwill and solidarity meeting of foreign missions who participated in the seventh conference of the Nonaligned News Agencies Union is held at the People's Cultural Palace.
- 16 President Kim sends a congratulatory message to the Yugoslav president on the occasion of his inauguration.
- 16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to King Olav V of Norway upon the Norwegian national day.
- 16 A mass rally is held in Pyongyang to mark the second anniversary of "Kwangju uprising" of south Korea.
- 16 Chongryon holds a mass meeting in Tokyo to mark the second anniversary of "Kwangju uprising" of south Korea.
- 17 President Kim meets with the visiting Pakistani military goodwill mission.
- 17 Soldiers' meeting are held in military units to mark the second anniversary of "Kwangju uprising" of south Korea.
- 17 The mayor of Copenhagen, capital of Denmark, and his party arrive in Pyongyang for a five-day visit to north Korea. The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries hosts a banquet for them.
- 17 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop receives the visiting leading workers' mission of the Soviet Communist Party.
- 17 A Party mission, led by Kim Il-dae, returns from a visit to Denmark.
- 17 A military mission, led by Lt. Gen. Yun Chi-ho (윤 치 호), leaves Pyongyang for Hungary. (It returned home on May 29)
- 17 Missions of Juche Idea Institute from Malagasy, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Denmark fly into Pyongyang.
- 17 The Academy of Science and its Soviet counterpart sign an agreement in Pyongyang for cooperation in the field of science for 1982-1983.
- 17 The CCP cables a congratulatory message to the chairman of the Central Committee of the Danish Socialist People's Party upon his reelection to the post.
- 18 The CPRF issues a "bill of indictment" to denounce the Seoul government's "suppression of Kim Dae-jung."
- 18 A light industry mission, led by Chairman Kim Bok-sin of the Light Industry Commission, leaves for the Soviet Union.
- 18 A military goodwill mission, led by Lt. Gen. Pak Chung-guk (박 중 국), leaves for China.
- 18 Missions of Chongryon affiliates engaged in commerce, industry and

medicine arrive in Pyongyang.

- 18 A mission of the (north) Korea-Japan Trade Association flies into Pyongyang.
- 18 A ceremony is held in the Chollima Culture Hall to mark the "week of support for the PLO struggle."
- 18 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon upon the Cameroon National Day.
- 18 A military goodwill mission, visiting China, meets with the Chinese National Defense Minister Geng Biao in Peking.
- 18 Kim Son-sik (김 선식) is appointed ambassador to Chad.
- 19 Ambassador to Malta Kim Chi-song (김 치성) pays a courtesy call on the Malta president.
- 20 Ambassador to Benin Sim Jae-du (심재두) meets with President Mathieu Kerekou.
- 20 President Kim meets with the visiting mayor of Copenhagen and his party.
- 20 Kim Yu-sun (김우순), Chairman of the north Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, leaves Pyongyang to attend the 85th conference of International Olympic Committee (IOC).
- 20 A military goodwill mission, led by Maj. Gen. Pak Hyong-uk (박형숙), leaves for Algeria.
- 20 A solidarity rally is held at a Pyongyang spinning machinery mill to mark the "week of support for the PLO struggle."
- 20 The CCP sends a letter of congratulations to the laborers, technicians and clerical workers of Sinpo and Yanghwa fisheries companies for their good performance in fishing.
- 20 A football game for Pochonbo Award opens in Hyesan.
- 20 The Foreign Affairs Ministry issues a memorandum to denounce the United States on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the signing of a treaty of amity and commerce between Korea and the United States — in 1982.
- 20 A seminar of historians is held in Pyongyang to denounce the United States on the occasion of the centennial of the signing of a treaty of amity and commerce between Korea and the United States.
- 21 Premier Li cables a message of sympathy to the Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang for a recent flood in China.
- 21 A mission for the National Committee for Protection of Peace, led by its deputy head Chong Gi-chol, returns from a visit to Japan.

21 The KCNA reports an exhibition of books, photographs and handicrafts was held in Benin, Togo and Upper Volta recently, respectively.

21 A mission of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, visiting Togo, meets with President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

22 A mission of the Central Broadcasting Committee, led by its deputy head Li Bong-hi (리봉희), leaves for the Soviet Union to attend the 57th conference of International Radio and Television Broadcasting Organization.

22 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth, led by its deputy head Nam Jae-hwan (남재환), leaves for Bulgaria.

22 A mission of a Portuguese Kimilsungism study group flies into Pyongyang.

22 A mission of leading workers, the 96th fatherland-visiting group, and the 36th fatherland-visiting group (short term) from Chongryon leave Pyongyang.

22 A meeting of Yanggang Province is held in Samjiyon Culture Hall to celebrate the 43rd anniversary of Kim Il-sung's "victory in a battle of Musan area."

22 A Party mission, led by Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam, leaves Pyongyang for visits to Finland and Denmark.

22 A mission of the Supreme People's Assembly led by Chairman Hwang Jang-yop, leaves for Austria.

23 The CPC issues a decree to decorate an actress of Mansudae Art Troupe, Pak Pok-hi, with the Title of Meritorious Player.

23 A friendly match of woman divers from north Korea and Czechoslovakia is held at Changgangwon in Pyongyang.

24 President Kim sends a congratulatory message to King Hussein I of Jordan on the occasion of Jordan's 36th independence anniversary.

24 President Kim cables a message to President Gaafar Mohammed Nimeiri of Sudan in commemoration of the 13th anniversary of country's victory of "May Revolution."

24 A mission of a Congolese Juche idea institute flies into Pyongyang.

24 A boxing team returns home after participating in international championships held in West Germany recently.

24 The director of Kimilsung library in Somalia arrives in Pyongyang.

24 Czechoslovak figure skating and model aviation teams fly into Pyongyang.

24 The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries holds a movie appreciation meeting in the Chollama Culture Hall to mark former Yugoslav president Tito's 90th birthday.

24 A ceremony is held in the Chollima Culture Hall to mark the 13th anniversary of Sudanese May Revolution.

24 A mission of the (north) Korean Social Democratic Party, led by its vice chairman, Yom Guk-ryol (엠 구 렬), returns from visits to Malta and Senegal.

24 The KCNA reports that a goodwill association between north Korea and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was formed in Lebanon recently.

24 The CCP sends a congratulatory message to the chairman of the Finnish Communist Party on the occasion of his election to the post.

24 The CCP sends a congratulatory message to the Finnish People's Democratic League on the occasion of its 13th congress.

25 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to secretary general of the Italian Communist Party on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

25 The CCP sends a letter of congratulations to the leading workers of the north Korean Central Institute for Metrical Science.

25 A mission of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions, led by its deputy head Cho Yong-chol (조 영 철), leaves for China.

25 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth, led by its deputy head Pak Chang-son (박 창 선), returns from a trip to China.

25 A mission of the Egyptian professors flies into Pyongyang.

25 A Party mission, led by a member of Central Committee, Kim Gi-nam (김 기 남), leaves for Seychelles.

25 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam and his party leave for Czechoslovakia.

25 The Foreign Affairs Ministry hold a movie appreciation meeting to mark the 27th founding anniversary of Chongryon.

25 A central forum on a thesis on Juche idea written by President Kim's successor-designate son, Jong-il, is held at the People's Cultural Palace.

25 The League of Socialist Working Youth, the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland send a congratulatory message to Chongryon, respectively, upon the association's 27th founding anniversary.

26 The KCBS reports an exhibition of books, photographs and handicrafts of north Korea was held in Nepal and Pakistan recently, respectively.

26 A goodwill mission of New Zealand flies into Pyongyang.

26 A government mission, led by Vice Chairman Han Gi-hwan (한 기 환) of the Education Commission, leaves for Romania.

26 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho and his party arrive in Prague.

27 The Cuban ambassador to north Korea hosts a banquet at Chongryugwan Restaurant to mark the 21st anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

27 A cultural mission, led by Minister of Culture and Art Li Chang-son (리 창선), leaves for Czechoslovakia.

27 Premier Li cables a congratulatory message to the Romanian prime minister upon his election to the post.

27 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho meets with the President Gustav Husak and holds a meeting with Czechoslovak foreign ministry officials.

27 A mission, led by Kim Yong-ik (김 용 이), returns home after attending the 35th general meeting of the World Health Organization (WHO).

28 North Korea releases two Japanese fishing boats, No. 83 and No. 85, Kyohukumaru and their crew. They had been captured on May 11 for "violation of north Korean waters."

28 Chongryon closes the two-day third plenary session of its Central Committee held in Tokyo.

28 A mission of the General Federation of Trade Unions returns from visits to Bulgaria and Mongolia.

28 An education mission of Chongryon, led by Nam Gyu-chang, arrives in Pyongyang.

28 A mission of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions, visiting China, meets with the Chinese State Council member Ji Pengfei.

29 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho leaves Prague ending his visit to Czechoslovakia.

29 A Party mission, led by Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam, leaves Helsinki winding up its seven-day visit to Finland.

29 A mission of Rodong Shinmun, organ of the north Korean Workers' Party, led by its associate editor Oh Gyu-tae (오 규 태), leaves for East Germany.

29 The Administration Council hosts a banquet for the visiting Chongryon education mission.

29 The KCBS reports an exhibition of books, photographs and handicrafts of north Korea was held in Georgetown of Guyana recently.

30 Premier Li cables a congratulatory message to the new prime minister of Guinea-Bissau on the occasion of his election to the post.

31 The KCBS reports a (pro-Pyongyang) committee for supporting the re-unification of Korea was formed in Port-of-Spain, capital of Trinidad and Tobago, recently.

31 President Kim sends a consolation message to the president of Nicaragua

over the country's recent typhoon damage.

31 A military goodwill mission of Burundi, led by the chief of staff of the Brundi Army, flies into Pyongyang.

31 Gen. Oh, chief of staff of the People's Army, meets with the visiting military goodwill mission of Burundi.

31 A mission of the Agricultural Workers Union, led by its deputy head, Li Jong-won, returns from a visit to Cuba.

31 A mission of the Moscow Committee of the Soviet Communist Party flies into Pyongyang.

31 A mission of the Publishing Department of the Czechoslovak Foreign Affairs Ministry flies into Pyongyang.

31 A Czechoslovak judo team flies into Pyongyang.

31 Premier Li cables a congratulatory message to Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali of Tunisia in commemoration of the country's national day.

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END